



Shultz's failed bid to swing Shamir

By DAVID LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Reporter

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze during his recent visit to Moscow "that the U.S. expects to see constructive changes in Soviet behaviour" regarding Soviet Jewry and the Kremlin's ties with Israel.

Shultz informed Premier Shamir and Vice Premier Shimon Peres of this effort in his letter to them earlier this week—the last in a series of messages designed to persuade the Israeli cabinet to accept Peres's proposals for an international conference.

"I understand and recognize the importance to Israel," Shultz

wrote, of obtaining diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and China, and of increasing Soviet Jewish emigration. "We support these objectives."

In an earlier message, responding to queries by Shamir, Shultz assured the prime minister that Israel itself would be the one to determine whether its conditions for Soviet participation in the international conference had been fully satisfied.

While the U.S. was originally sceptical about the international conference idea—"We would have

preferred to do without," Shultz wrote this week—it ended up energetically advocating the conference. It was "a historic opportunity to reach direct negotiations, an opportunity which we must not miss," in the words of President Reagan in his letter to Shamir of April 27.

"The Soviet Union can have no doubt regarding our position," Reagan wrote. "...The conference will not be able to interfere with direct negotiations."

Shultz assured Shamir that the U.S. would not participate in any

conference that presumed to negotiate in the name of the parties to the conflict or together with the parties.

The [Peres-Hussein] agreement,

DOCUMENT

he wrote, "enshrines" the principle of direct negotiations. Jordan had "agreed to direct negotiations with Israel and is ready to begin them." Jordan had taken a far-reaching step towards accepting demands put forward by Israel and

the U.S., Shultz wrote.

Shamir had expressed doubts about Jordan's readiness to negotiate directly. But Shultz replied that the agreement itself was the clearest proof that this indeed was what Jordan was prepared to do—"in bilateral, regional committees."

The secretary of state stressed, too, that the agreement gave Israel (and Jordan) the right of veto over any issue arising later in connection with the conference format and procedure.

Regarding America's own behaviour in case of a problem arising,

the secretary wrote that "Israel and the U.S. together" were the best guarantee against a situation in which the conference did anything it was not intended to do. The [Peres-Hussein] agreement laid down precisely what the conference was not intended to do, Shultz noted.

He added that Jordan itself did not want the Soviets to participate in the bilateral negotiations.

As regards the PLO, Washington repeatedly stated its own commitment, formulated back in 1975, to require acceptance of the Security

Council resolutions and recognition of Israel. Conference participants would also all have to forswear terrorism and violence.

The U.S. would support Palestinian participation within a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The UN secretary-general, who was to set the conference in motion, would "not be obliged" to invite the PLO—and ought reasonably not to want to do so.

He would want to convene a conference "that will produce negotiations" and would not want to be seen destroying the process before it had begun, Shultz reasoned. If, however, he insisted on inviting the PLO—then the U.S. and Israel would not participate "and there will be no conference."

Irangate hearings

McFarlane denies Israel 'conspiracy'

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Former U.S. national security adviser Robert McFarlane rejected insinuations by a Republican senator yesterday that Israel may have conspired with sympathetic U.S. officials to get the Reagan administration involved in authorizing arms sales to Iran.

The senator, James McClure of Idaho, repeatedly questioned McFarlane about the roles played in initiating the Iran affair by David Kimche, who then served as director-general of the Foreign Ministry, and two Israeli arms dealers, Al Schwimmer and Ya'acov Nimrod.



Robert McFarlane testifying yesterday.

McClure appeared anxious to link those Israelis to Michael Ledeen, who as a consultant to the National Security Council served as an initial contact with Israel, and Howard Teicher, the then-director of political-military affairs at the NSC who also advocated an effort to forge some U.S. strategic opening with Iran.

But McFarlane, during his third day of hearings before the joint House-Senate select committee on the Iran-Contra affair, did not accept the thrust of McClure's questioning on the Israeli role.

McFarlane noted, for example, that Kimche, during a meeting in the White House with him in early July 1985, had been "up front" in conced-

ing that U.S. and Israeli interests concerning the Iran-Iraq War did not necessarily coincide. McFarlane quoted Kimche as saying that Israel was anxious to see the war prolonged in order to weaken Iraq's military capabilities.

McFarlane went on to say that Kimche stressed that Israel's proposal for the start of a U.S. dialogue with Iran was merely available for U.S. consideration, and that Israel would "understand" if the administration rejected it.

McClure, in implying that Kimche was involved in a sophisticated Israeli effort to get the U.S. in-

(Continued on Back Page)

Leaving for Washington tonight

Peres determined to press on

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres intends to press on with his efforts to convene an international conference for Middle East peace, despite yesterday's tied inner cabinet meeting and in defiance of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's insistence that Peres now has no mandate to pursue such a policy.

Peres is due to fly to the U.S. tonight, where he will meet U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to discuss the principles and formulation of an Israeli-American "memorandum of understanding" to reinforce the American-mediated Israeli-Jordanian agreement on the terms of convening an international conference. Peres will spend four days in the U.S. rather than the eight originally planned.

Speaking last night on Israel Television, Peres said that the U.S. "is prepared to sign with us a memorandum of understanding," which would set out the conditions under which the U.S. would support or act together with Israel before and during the conference.

Peres's aides last night said that the foreign minister "will not try to recruit anybody (in the U.S.) in support of the international conference. Peres doesn't want the U.S. involved in the Israel domestic crisis. But we will continue to work (for the confer-

ence) as we have done for the past two and a half years," said the aide.

The aide said that the government, as it is now, "is destabilized and paralyzed," but Labour would not "play dirty games" and try to hamper the functioning of the government from within. Rather, it would seek to bring down the government by "a coalition with the pro-peace religious party MKs, in a Knesset vote for early elections."

Shamir, at the end of yesterday's inner cabinet meeting, declared that Peres "has no mandate to act in the international arena on the subject of an international conference." This followed Peres's decision not to submit his proposal for a conference to the vote, knowing that a five-five tie would be the outcome, amounting to a rejection of the proposal. For the same reason, Shamir refrained from submitting his alternative proposals, for direct Israeli-Jordanian negotiations.

Peres last night rejected Shamir's interpretation of the inner cabinet non-vote, saying that "there is no decision to halt the negotiations for a conference."

Shamir's aides last night dismissed as "nonsense" reports that the prime minister would fire or was contemplating firing. Peres if the foreign minister continued to pursue the international conference.

"On the contrary," said one aide. "Shamir is bent on conciliation. He doesn't want to fire anyone. He



Vice Premier Peres and Prime Minister Shamir face the press after yesterday's meeting of the inner cabinet.

hopes that within a few weeks, the crisis will die down, and Labour and Likud will be able to function amicably in a working national unity government."

Peres's aides, however, said that the Labour leader will now embark



Vice Premier Peres and Prime Minister Shamir face the press after yesterday's meeting of the inner cabinet.

on "a public and political campaign" to promote early elections, in which the conference issue—presented as a struggle for peace and the future of the state—will be the central theme.

Peres and his fellow ministers yesterday rejected the option of a

Labour withdrawal from the unity government. Peres, speaking on Israel TV, said that "if we withdraw, we will leave a government of new settlements, not of peace, in charge."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Jewish ex-kapo may lose his American citizenship

WASHINGTON (AP). — The Justice Department has launched denaturalization proceedings against a 75-year-old Jewish man from New York who allegedly brutalized Jewish prisoners in a Nazi concentration camp. This is the first time that an alleged Jewish collaborator with Nazis has been prosecuted in the U.S.

A complaint filed in the district court in Brooklyn said Jacob Tannenbaum, a native of Poland, served from September 1944 until May 1945 as a Kapo (an inmate overseer of other prisoners) at the Goerlitz concentration camp in what is now East Germany.

The complaint was filed on Tuesday by the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations.

Tannenbaum physically abused prisoners, according to the complaint. Goerlitz was described as a concentration camp for Jews where prisoners used as slave labourers

were routinely beaten, starved and executed.

When he entered the U.S. nearly 30 years ago, Tannenbaum concealed his World War II service as a Kapo, the charge sheet stated. He was naturalized in 1955.

The government wants to strip him of his citizenship on the grounds that he participated in concentration camp persecution. The denaturalization lawsuit is ordinarily a lengthy affair and is considered a first step towards eventual deportation.

Tannenbaum, who lives in Brooklyn, called the allegations lies. He said his wife, child, parents and sisters were all killed by the Nazis.

The SS-appointed Kapos enjoyed special privileges, including better food, clothing and housing, in exchange for their supervision of other inmates.

In the 1950s, several former Kapos were convicted in Israel of concentration camp brutality.

Coup bid reported in Syria

PARIS (AP). — There was an attempted coup in Syria on Sunday, according to Arab diplomatic sources in Paris quoted by the French news agency last night.

The report says that the coup attempt was led by pilots at a base

north of Damascus. According to the unnamed Arab diplomatic sources, 79 pilots were arrested and 40 of them have already been executed.

The report has not been corroborated by any other source.

Labour team to rally support for early poll

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Post Political Reporter

A three-man Labour team is launching a party-to-party search today to find the few precious votes needed to gain a majority in the Knesset for new elections.

Labour ministers who met in Jerusalem yesterday decided to remain in the government but to actively—and openly—seek its demise.

But Labour Party secretary-general Uzi Baram dissented, urging his colleagues to decide in principle to leave the coalition if Labour fails to put together the needed Knesset majority in the very near future. MK Haim Ramon also called on Labour ministers to leave the government.

Likud ministers who met later in the day at the prime minister's home in Jerusalem, decided to act to prevent early elections and to try to persuade other ministers of the continued importance of the national unity government.

Labour and Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katsav said following the Likud meeting that his party wanted Vice Premier Peres to remain in the government, but Peres would have to stop operating "behind the cabinet's back" to bring about an international conference.

Katsav said that Labour's decision

to remain in the government while seeking to topple it was "immoral, irresponsible and worthy only of condemnation."

The Labour team, headed by Baram and including MK Rafi Edri and Energy Minister Moshe Shahal, intends to concentrate its efforts on the traditional holders of the balance of power: the 11 Knesset members of Agudat Yisrael, Shas and the National Religious Party.

Labour needs to find five more votes for early elections; it already has 56 pledged to support the move. Recruited so far are Labour's own 40, the Citizens Rights Movement's four, Mapam's six, the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality's four, and two of Shinui's three.

Shinui MK Zaidan Atshe yesterday stated formally that he would oppose new elections, even if his party decided otherwise. Atshe denied reports that he had reached an agreement to cross over to the Likud, though Likud sources hinted that Atshe was a candidate to replace the party's only Druse MK, Amal Nasser a-Din.

Two of the five votes Labour needs are expected to come from the Progressive List for Peace, despite its stated opposition to new elections. The PLP is expected to face

heavy pressure from its voters to help bring down the government.

The NRP and Agudat Yisrael, miffed by the attention heaped on the rival religious party, Shas, sent signals yesterday to both major parties that their votes were in no one's pocket.

The NRP leadership decided yesterday to oppose new elections. But sources in the party said that the NRP would reconsider if the "clearance" sale of political favours to Shas continued. The NRP has been doing relatively well in the polls, and Labour sources said yesterday that the NRP might be persuaded to support a motion for elections if it were convinced that the national unity government's fate was sealed. The religious party said yesterday it would not support a minority government.

Agudat Yisrael is torn by internal strife, and its two votes are not enough to provide the necessary majority, so it is not expected to be a focal point of Labour's efforts. But Agudat Yisrael will do its best to get its share of any spoils.

Shas, which appeared to be leaning towards Labour a few days ago, is now vacillating. MKs Yitzhak Peretz and Rafael Pinhasi are still inclined

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Washington disappointed

By WOLF BLITZER
WASHINGTON. — Reagan administration officials yesterday expressed private disappointment at the failure of Foreign Minister Peres to win the Israeli cabinet's endorsement of an international peace conference.

The White House and the State Department refused to comment publicly on the latest developments in Jerusalem. "We wouldn't make a comment on the internal affairs of Israel," White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said.

Mubarak sanguine — page 2

State Department spokesman Charles Redman would say only that the administration stands by its support of an international conference which would lead to direct Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Peres and Secretary of State George Shultz will share the dais Saturday night at a centennial dinner in New York in honour of David Ben-Gurion. They are both expected to speak the next day in Washington at a meeting of the American Israel Public Affairs Com-

mittee (Aipac), the pro-Israel lobbying organization. The two men are expected to meet to review the latest efforts to promote the peace process.

While administration officials have been very carefully monitoring developments in Jerusalem, they were surprised by the latest turn of events, especially the mutual recriminations made by Peres and Prime Minister Shamir. There is an expectation in Washington that the national unity government will collapse within a few weeks.

Another Israeli in Washington, Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsur, told Israeli reporters that he favoured Labour's withdrawal from the government even if there is no Knesset majority for early elections.

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The Book Dept.
The Jerusalem Post

Thousands of political executions since 1979

Amnesty on human rights in Iran

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

An Amnesty International report on human-rights abuses in Iran, issued yesterday in London, is less than half the length of the organization's recently issued condemnation of the death penalty in the U.S.

The report contains a horrendous account of thousands of cases of execution, political imprisonment and torture committed under the banner of the "Islamic Revolution."

Thousands of people have been executed in Iran since 1979. In 1981 alone, Amnesty learned of 2,444 executions. Many of the victims died simply because the authorities believed they belonged to opposition organizations.

Over 200 people were killed because of their religious beliefs, many of them Baha'is. The Baha'is faith is not among the religions recognized under the Iranian Constitution.

A typical report for the southeastern Iranian city of Zahedan, dated May 1986, reads: "Three drug smugglers, two Afghan highway robbers and a Baha'i were executed at dawn yesterday. The Baha'i... was executed for acting against the security of the Islamic Revolution, spying for Israel and direct financial aid to Israel."

Thousands of people were executed after summary trials lasting only a few minutes. Without access to legal counsel and without the right to appeal, Amnesty says. Most victims are hanged or killed by firing squad, although stoning to death is also prescribed, especially for sexual offences.

At least six men and two women were stoned to death last year. The Iranian penal code states that "the stones should not be so large that the person dies on being hit by one or two of them; nor should they be so small that they could not be defined as stones."

A report, allegedly from an eyewitness, reads: "The lorry deposited a large number of stones and pebbles beside the waste ground and then two women were led to the spot wearing white and with sacks over their heads... (they) were enveloped in a shower of stones and transformed into two red sacks... revolutionary guards smashed their heads in with a shovel to make sure they were dead."

Since the 1979 revolution, thousands of people from communists to members of right-wing monarchist groups, have been arrested. Members of certain ethnic groups fighting for greater autonomy, such as the Kurds, have been imprisoned in significant numbers.

(Continued on Page 7)

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HELSINKI	8	12	40 km/h
LONDON	8	12	40 km/h
MADRID	8	12	40 km/h
MONTREAL	8	12	40 km/h
MOSCOW	8	12	40 km/h
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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy

Jerusalem	Yesterday's High	Yesterday's Low	Today's High	Today's Low
Jerusalem	36	15-24	33	15
Golan	19	11-28	24	15
Nahariya	20	14-26	24	15
Safed	20	14-26	24	15
Haifa Port	21	16-23	24	15
Tiberias	31	13-31	26	15
Nazareth	33	12-26	26	15
Afula	33	12-26	26	15
Sharon	38	13-24	24	15
Tel Aviv	35	15-22	24	15
B-G Airport	32	12-24	24	15
Jericho	33	14-32	24	15
Qaza	33	12-21	24	15
Beersheba	31	12-27	24	15
Eilat	15	19-34	34	15

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Thirty-four practical engineers studying at the Electronics and Computers Teacher Training Course at ORT Israel were presented with scholarships by David Berg, who established a special fund for this purpose in honour of Pinna and Chaim Vinitzky. At the end of the year, these graduate students will enter employment, filling the sorely felt lack of highly qualified teaching personnel.

Grand Duke Jean and Grand Duchess Josephine Charlotte of Luxembourg yesterday planted two trees in the name of Princess Charlotte, the grand-duke's mother. The ceremony took place at the Kfar Hahorsh forest, planted in honour of Princess Charlotte in 1964 by the Jews of Luxembourg whom she helped during World War II.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Trial recesses for month; hearings to open in Germany

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Demjanjuk trial recessed for about a month after its 44th session yesterday, to permit the questioning of three former SS men in Germany.

Helmut Leonhardt, Heinrich Schaefer and Otto Horn are scheduled to testify behind closed doors before a West German judge beginning next Tuesday. Prosecution member Michael Horowitz, assisted by police chief superintendent Ernie Hai, are already in Germany to make preparations for the hearings of Leonhardt in Cologne and Schaefer in Kassel. These two hearings are scheduled to end on May 27.

The two SS men served at Trawniki and their testimony will concern the identity cards issued to Ukrainian and Baltic auxiliary SS men there.

The third - and more important - hearing is scheduled to begin on June 9 in West Berlin. Otto Horn, 82, was an SS male nurse at the Treblinka extermination camp, where he supervised the burning of the victims' bodies. In the 1981 trial of John Demjanjuk in Cleveland, he identified the accused from photographs as "Ivan the Terrible."

The full bench of three judges will travel to Berlin to hear Horn's testimony. Prosecutor Michael Shaked and defence attorney Mark O'Connor will conduct the questioning and the cross-examination.

Horn was the only one of 12 former SS officers and men to be acquitted in the Treblinka trial in Duesseldorf in 1965, on the grounds



DEMJANJUK ON TRIAL

he was "under coercive orders." Several survivors also testified on his behalf.

"He's the one who should be on trial here in Jerusalem," O'Connor told the reporters after the session yesterday. "He won't stand up to my cross-examination. His acquittal was meaningless, because he gave evidence against the others."

The video-taped testimony of the three witnesses is to be shown here when the court reconvenes on June 15, court president Don Levin said yesterday.

Earlier in the session, O'Connor elicited an interesting statement from Tel Aviv University Prof. Matityahu Meyzel, as he completed his cross-examination of the expert on Soviet history. Meyzel said that between 1 and 2 million Russian and Ukrainian prisoners of war and civilians eventually collaborated with the Germans.

Meyzel made the statement as he

continued to testify about the May 1942 battle of Kersh in the Crimean peninsula, during which Demjanjuk was taken prisoner. Of the approximately 250,000 Russian soldiers in the peninsula, about 125,000 were taken prisoner, while 40,000-50,000 were killed or wounded. Some were saved from captivity by the Soviet Navy.

Meyzel described how the prisoners were quickly taken to camps at Rowno, Cholm and elsewhere in Poland, and said that many died under the harsh treatment of the Germans.

(Continued on Page 7)

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Mubarak remains sanguine

Post Middle East Staff
and agencies

President Hosni Mubarak yesterday said he remained optimistic about the chances for convening an international peace conference despite the furious debate over the proposal raging in Israel.

"We have to wait for the end of this debate. At the same time, we have to be optimistic because the main theme of the argument [in Israel] is peace in the Middle East," Mubarak said in remarks broadcast by Cairo Radio. It is "the last chance" to solve the Palestinian problem, Mubarak argued. "I urge the PLO to find a way to participate in the conference before we miss the train," he said.

But Mubarak's top adviser, Osama el-Baz, earlier told a press conference that Prime Minister Shamir's opposition to the international peace conference could foil any hopes of it taking place.

El-Baz and Mubarak spoke to reporters a day after Mubarak's meeting in Cairo with King Hussein to coordinate their stance on the peace conference.

El-Baz told reporters the two leaders stressed the need for a consensus on a conference among Arab countries bordering Israel - Syria, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon. He said an international conference could not be a binding panel for the participants.

"What is important is to agree on

principles, and, as at any international conference, solutions and views cannot be imposed on the participants," el-Baz said.

Syria yesterday blasted Peres's drive for a peace conference, saying that there was no difference between Israeli doves and hawks in their opposition to an independent Palestinian state.

Damascus Radio also called for a unified Arab stance on a conference that would limit Israeli maneuvering room. The call coincided with reports that Syria had told Jordan it would participate in a long-delayed Arab summit in early September, focusing on attempts to devise a united Arab stance on a peace conference.

El Al may break through Iron Curtain

By JONATHAN KARP
TEL AVIV. - Israel is currently negotiating with Hungary and Poland the establishment of direct flights to and from Budapest and Warsaw. Transport Minister Haim Corfu has confirmed.

The talks are being conducted at government levels and, if successful, will "open" the countries to such flights. The respective national carriers will then have to come to their own commercial agreements before the flights begin.

El Al spokesman Nahman Kleiman yesterday cautioned against expectations that the new service was imminent. "It takes time to build a route," he said, adding that El Al had "no knowledge whatsoever" of the talks.

Corfu said that El Al would have little difficulty adding Budapest to its flight schedule immediately, by making it a continuation of the Vienna route.



Veteran French paratrooper Dov Cochet enjoys the company of two soldiers on Tuesday at Palmahim, south of Rehovot, where the International Organization of World War II veterans had its annual exhibition jump in Israel. (AFP)

Elections threaten small parties

By JEFF BLACK
For the Jerusalem Post

Labour's hopes for early elections rest on the small parties in the Knesset, for some of which early elections could spell disaster.

Shas's four mandates hold the balance of power, but Shas is not saying which of the two major parties will get its support.

On the left, Mapam seems sure to lose a good proportion of its present six mandates, but it is calling for early elections and supports the no-confidence motion submitted by the Citizens Rights Movement yesterday.

Mapam MK Yair Tsaban notes that from a position of "narrow party interest" it makes no sense for Mapam to call for early elections. But, he says, the government is paralysed "and has no right to exist."

Tsaban says Mapam will receive at least three mandates in the next elections. Some observers feel this is over-optimistic.

In the centre of the spectrum, there are some strange sounds coming out of Shinui. Mordechai Vir-

day launched a bitter attack against Peres. "If the former prime minister still dreams that the Druse are in his pocket and that Shinui automatically supports him, he is very much mistaken," he said. Virshubski says Shinui will decide on its position next week.

A one-man faction, Aharon Ahatzeira's Tami, is against early elections, and Abubatzira himself is reportedly seeking a safe spot on the Likud list come next polling day.

Tehiya, which is expected to gain mandates at the Likud's expense in new elections, opposes elections now. MK Rafael Eitan says elections "should not be held against the background of the international conference."

The one-man religious faction, Morasha, also opposes early elections. MK Avraham Verdiger points out that there is no majority in the Knesset for this and says the economy cannot afford the "superfluous expense" of early elections. His dream is for all the religious factions to combine and present a united list "to ensure the Jewish character of the state."

shubski is in favour of early elections. Zaidan Aitse is firmly against. Aitse, who is said to be conducting negotiations with the Likud, yesterday

IN BRIEF

Message for Vanunu

In response to an appeal from former nuclear technician Mordechai Vanunu, the Jerusalem District Court yesterday proposed that he be permitted to receive a taped message from his girlfriend, Judy Zimmet. In return, the court suggested, Vanunu should drop his appeal against the authorities' decision not to send three of his letters.

4 Israelis held in Germany for murder

RAMLE (Itim). - Four Israeli citizens were yesterday remanded in custody for 15 days by the magistrates' court here on suspicion of murdering a woman in Frankfurt five years ago.

Police said that the four - David Weinbraun, 36, Arkady Spetnik, 35, Haim Yitzhak, 34, and Julia Migarov, 32 - had attacked and robbed an elderly Jewish woman in the German city.

The court imposed a black-out on details of the police investigation.

2 Dehaishe men held

Two residents of the Dehaishe refugee camp were yesterday placed in administrative detention for six months.

Ahmad Abdullah, 23, and Sami Shabin, 19, were accused of incitement, stone throwing and activities on behalf of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

In Jericho, a tourist was slightly hurt by glass shards when a stone was thrown at a tour bus near Tel Jericho. A suspect apprehended at the scene was turned over to the police.

Boat nabbed with 1.5 tons of hashish

ASHDOD (Itim). - A boat without a name or a flag and carrying one-and-a-half tons of hashish was seized by the Navy late Tuesday night off the coast of Ashdod.

The hashish, worth about \$1 million, was packed in 40 kilogram bags.

On the boat were six Turkish citizens, including the captain, and one Egyptian.

Teachers' threat

TEL AVIV. - The secretary-general of the Histadrut Teachers' Union, Yitzhak Wellber, has demanded that an emergency meeting of the Histadrut Central Committee be called to discuss the government's plan to fire 6,673 non-tenured teachers.

Israelis plead guilty to jewelry theft

LARNACA (AP). - Two Israelis pleaded guilty yesterday to stealing jewelry worth \$46,200 from a shop in this southern Cyprus port city.

Ya'akov Ben Avraham and Zion Ben David were arrested last week southwest of Larnaca.

They are to be sentenced by the Larnaca District Court tomorrow.

Ajax take Cup

ATHENS (Reuters). - Ajax Amsterdam of Holland beat Lokomotiv Leipzig of East Germany 1-0 to capture the European Cup winner's cup soccer trophy last night.

Evidence against Peres in Pollard case pooh-poohed

By JEFF BLACK

Labour sources in the Knesset subcommittee investigating the Pollard affair say Likud charges against Foreign Minister Peres are not serious.

Likud members of the panel have reportedly questioned whether Peres told the truth when he appeared before them, and whether he was right to send U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz all the documents related to the affair.

The Likud members are also said to feel that of the "troika" of Peres, Shamir and Rabin, it is Peres - the prime minister at the time of Pollard's arrest - who bears the heaviest responsibility for the affair.

Sources close to the subcommittee's chairman, Abba Eban, say members of the panel are still answering questionnaires sent to them by Eban. Their replies are expected by the end of this week. Once this process is completed, an interim report is to be drafted. A date has not been fixed for the final report.

Unifil says IDF hit Irish post

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ROSH HANIKRA. - A Unifil outpost in South Lebanon was hit by shells fired from an IDF tank on Tuesday night, UN sources reported yesterday.

However, according to another report received last night, there was still some doubt as to the origin of the explosion which caused the damage in the Irish Unifil post.

The incident apparently occurred during a clash between IDF troops and a suspected terrorist squad.

According to the UN report, two tank rounds struck the Unifil position near the village of Majdal A'slim, destroying a building used as a kitchen. No injuries were reported. The 10 Irish soldiers manning the post had already taken cover in the bomb shelter.

There had been heavy firing in the region earlier that night. The UN sources said four tank shells landed within 50 metres of the isolated UN post.

The commander of the position fired red warning flares to indicate that the shells had fallen close to the post. He also ordered his troops into the bomb shelter.

An hour later, according to the UN sources, two more tank shells landed within the compound of the UN position, destroying the kitchen.

"It was very fortunate that nobody was killed or injured," said a UN official. He said the incident had brought back vivid memories of the accidental killing of an Irish Unifil trooper in January.

As a result of that tragedy, the IDF issued new instructions to troops in an attempt to ensure there would be no similar occurrences in future. Disciplinary action was also taken against the officers involved in the action.

LABOUR

(Continued from Page One)

to go along with Labour, but MKs Ya'akov Yosef and Shimon Shalom are pro-Likud. But the final decision will be made by the party's Council of Sages. Shas is expected to gain votes in new elections.

Labour's hands are tied in negotiating with MKs Aharon Abubatzira and Yigael Hurvitz. Both want to ensure their political survival by joining a major list. But Labour cannot promise them realistic spots on its next list - both because of the uproar in the party set off by the pledge of three Knesset seats to Ezer Weizman's Yehudim Party, and because the party recently democratized its method of choosing its Knesset list.

Likud has already concluded - but not signed - an agreement with Abubatzira promising him a realistic spot on its list for the next elections. It has also promised his Tami faction slot 43 or 44 on its list, just beyond the party's realistic expectations. The Likud is conducting similar contacts with Hurvitz. He is opposed to

In deep sorrow, we announce the passing, on May 12, 1987, of our beloved

ERWIN BADLER
(formerly of Krugersdorp, South Africa)

His wife Hannah, children and grandchildren

To the Harpaz family
Heartfelt condolences from all of us.

Professor ITZCHAK HARPAZ

will be missed by everyone.

The Wolskys

Sharon says conflict of interest charge 'a technicality'

Jerusalem Post Staff

Industry Minister Ariel Sharon said last night that allegations against him of a conflict of interest constituted "a technical matter."

Earlier in the day State Comptroller Ya'acov Malz confirmed he had notified the Knesset State Control Committee of an apparent conflict of interest involving Sharon.

A statement released by Malz did not say what the conflict of interest was, but denied reports that the import of mutton and the raising of sheep on Sharon's ranch were the issue.

The comptroller asked the chairman of the Knesset panel to set up a

subcommittee before which he could bring his findings.

Sharon said in a statement to the press that the comptroller had checked into his approval of the sale of a controlling interest in Haifa Chemicals Ltd. to a group of American investors.

Sharon said businessman Meshulam Riklis had invested in the company at his urging. Because of this tie to Riklis, Sharon said, the comptroller believed he should not have been involved in approving the sale.

Sharon said he had told Malz that he would follow the comptroller's recommendations on the matter in future.

PERES

(Continued from Page One)

Peres said that he is "convinced that there will be a majority (in the Knesset) for bringing forward the elections."

Peres voiced concern about the dangers now facing the Jordanian-Israeli-U.S. agreements and gains concerning the convening of the conference, while Israel's politicians frittered away months on the internal crisis.

One senior source pointed to the irony that while Peres is now willing to continue moving towards the international conference, "there is really nothing for him to do now as everyone - Jordan, the U.S., the Palestinians, and maybe the Soviets - is first awaiting the outcome of the internal Israeli struggle. Nothing can be done without Israel and before Israel decides. And, of course, something can be done only if Israel decides for a conference, which may mean a long wait."

A senior Likud source last night predicted that in the coming weeks, as Peres "tries unsuccessfully" to mobilize 61 MKs for a Knesset dissolution and new elections, he will be faced with a split within Labour, with his fellow ministers asking: "What is it all for?" The source said that "some 15 Labour MKs, who believe that they will not be given realistic places in Labour in the next election, are very much opposed to the whole Peres gamble."

Likud sources last night said they hoped that Labour's ministers would "continue to function properly in the cabinet in all matters apart from the conference issue." They were reacting to suggestions that Labour might now try to disrupt the smooth functioning of the government in order to force the Likud to agree to early elections.

"If they have decided not to leave the cabinet, then it means that they must function (in it) properly," Shamir said last night on Israeli Television.

Shamir added that "it had been necessary to put an end to the (international conference) move and to make clear, once and for all, to the Israeli public and to the international community that the government of Israel opposes the conference diplomacy." That diplomacy, argued Shamir, had already done harm to Israel "throughout the world. We have succeeded in halting the move, and I am proud of it."

A senior source close to Peres said last night that Peres did not miscalculate in pressing for an inner cabinet decision and then discovering that there was no immediate Knesset majority for new elections.

"Once he had the (Jordanian-Israeli) agreement (on the conference) in hand, he had to act. Unfor-

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5/14/87

Barbie bows out, trial resumes minus defendant

LYON (Reuters). - The trial of former Gestapo officer Klaus Barbie resumed yesterday without the defendant after a dramatic interruption in which he refused to remain in the courtroom, saying he was being held illegally in France.

The third day of the hearing at the Lyon Assize Court was halted as Barbie, charged with crimes against humanity, said he had been kidnapped from his refuge in Bolivia.

"I am being detained illegally. I am the victim of a kidnapping," he told the court.

The hearing restarted later without him, although under French law the judge can force a defendant to appear.

In his statement, read in German, Barbie said: "I would like to tell you that I am a Bolivian citizen and that if I find myself here today it is because I have been illegally expelled."

Barbie has been held at the Saint Joseph prison at Lyon since being expelled from Bolivia in 1983.

"I put myself in the hands of my lawyer despite the climate of vengeance and the lynching campaign being led by the French media. It is, therefore, up to my lawyer to defend me and to fight for the honour of justice," Barbie said.

"I have no intention of appearing again before this court. I demand you allow me to return to the Saint Joseph Prison."

Barbie's surprise statement

brought the proceedings to a sudden halt. It came after two hours during which he had quietly answered questions put to him by presiding Judge Andre Cerdini who was interrogating him on details of his past.

The 73-year-old, who spoke more slowly today and appeared a little tired, put on spectacles to read his statement from a prepared text in German, which was translated by an interpreter.

The declaration raised a chorus of protest from the prosecution benches, where black-gowned lawyers rose one after another to protest at the move.

State Prosecutor Pierre Truche accused Barbie of once again trying to evade justice. "He was a triumphant Nazi once. Now he is a shameful Nazi," he said.

Barbie's lawyer Jacques Verges scoffed at their indignation and said he was "honoured to defend a man alone."

Before the dramatic interruption, Barbie had disclaimed all racial prejudice, describing himself as a former Nazi officer who merely followed orders.

Asked by Cerdini for his views of the Nazi theory of inferior races, he first sidestepped the issue, saying it was impossible to elaborate on events of more than 40 years ago.

He then added: "At the time I had hierarchical chiefs and I did my duty

under the orders of my superiors." Pressed by Cerdini to state his present views about racism, the defendant said: "I feel no hatred for minorities. I have never had any. I do not know the word hate."

Instead, he said, he had experienced the realities of racial integration during more than 30 years residence in Bolivia - where he fled with the assistance of post-war U.S. intelligence officers under the name Klaus Altmann in 1951.

Sought by the Allies as Nazi war criminal Number 239, Barbie was expelled from Bolivia four years ago to face charges relating to the deaths of some 400 Jews and 300 anti-German resistance fighters between 1942 and 1948, when he earned the name "Butcher of Lyon."

In the Latin American country, Barbie said, Jews, Arabs, Indians, Germans and Americans lived in harmony, but never participated in local politics.

Former Bolivian Deputy Interior Minister Gustavo Sanchez Salazar, who was responsible for Barbie's February 1983 expulsion, was scheduled to give evidence later.

He told Reuters earlier yesterday he would accuse Barbie of meddling in domestic politics by actively supporting extremist right-wing paramilitary groups and aiding dictatorial regimes in their repression of leftwingers.



Syrian soldiers examine the wreckage of a car that exploded in West Beirut yesterday, killing a Syrian soldier. (AFP telephoto)

Syrian killed in Beirut blast

BEIRUT (AP). - A car bomb exploded in Syrian-policed West Beirut yesterday. Police said one Syrian soldier was killed and seven people, including three soldiers, were wounded.

A police statement said a beige BMW car, rigged with 75 kilograms of explosives, blew up at mid-morning. The BMW was parked near a swimming club used by Lebanese Army officers along the Corniche Manara Boulevard.

It raised suspicion because the driver was not available near his car. Syrian soldiers patrolling the boulevard "noticed the car, blocked traffic across the corniche and called in an explosives expert," said the statement. The bomb exploded as the explosives expert was trying to defuse it.

At nightfall, six dynamite sticks tossed from two speeding cars, exploded in West Beirut. No one was injured but some damage was caused.

Assad offered weapons—on condition

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. - The Soviet Union has offered to reschedule Syrian President Assad's \$15 billion military debt and to supply him with advanced weaponry - provided that Assad reconciles his differences with PLO leader Arafat and sits down with his longtime rival, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, it was reported here yesterday.

Jane's Defence Weekly stated

that the Soviet military carrots are being dangled before Assad in an effort to win increased Syrian support for a Soviet-intended Middle East peace conference.

The "advanced weaponry" is expected to include new aircraft, missiles and tanks. Arab sources quoted by the defence weekly said that the Syrians already have two squadrons of MiG-29 fighters - the most advanced in the Soviet arsenal - but none has been sighted yet.

Iraq renews air raids, Iran starts new attacks

NICOSIA (AP). - Squadrons of Iraqi warplanes bombed oil refineries and military installations in Iran's heartland yesterday and attacked a ship in the Gulf, Baghdad's official news agency reported.

The bombing of the cities of Isfahan and Tabriz signalled the apparent renewal of an Iraqi air campaign against targets in Iranian cities after a two-month lull.

The official Iraqi news agency said Iraqi fighter-bombers struck at the oil refineries at Tabriz and Isfahan at mid-morning, "scoring devastating hits and setting their targets ablaze."

Iraq has been attacking Iranian oil and industrial installations as well as shipping lanes in a campaign aimed at undermining Iran's economy to force the Tehran government into negotiating a peace settlement.

As Iraqi planes shot into Iran's heartland for their bombing, Iranian ground forces "totally smashed" an Iraqi commando battalion in the central sector of the 1,180-km. front, the Iranian news agency said.

Meanwhile, Iranian opposition combatants claimed they launched a "massive attack" against Revolutionary Guards mountain bases in northern Iran, killing or wounding more than 200 defenders, and capturing seven bases, a guerrilla statement said yesterday.

Meanwhile, Tehran's navy chief said anti-ship missiles employed by Iran in the Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz were ready for use, the Iranian news agency reported.

U.S. Envoy Richard Murphy arrived in Saudi Arabia yesterday on the sixth leg of a Gulf Arab tour to discuss the Iran-Iraq war and the Middle East conflict.

Murphy, a former ambassador to Saudi Arabia and now Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, flew from Kuwait where he told reporters that Washington has promised the Arabs that it will not ship any more arms to Tehran until it agrees to discuss peace with Baghdad.

'Reagan encouraged aid to the Contras'

WASHINGTON (Reuters). - President Reagan frequently encouraged his aides to help Nicaragua's Contras and was briefed in detail on rebel operations at a time U.S. military aid was banned, former national security adviser Robert McFarlane said yesterday.

In his third day of testimony at congressional hearings on the Iran-Contra scandal, McFarlane also said he believed that assistance to the rebels from the White House National Security Council (NSC) or any other U.S. intelligence agency was against the law.

McFarlane said Reagan often urged him, as head of the NSC, to provide unspecified help to the Contras. He said he gave the president briefings on Contra developments on occasions.

Reagan has denied knowing that funds for secret sales of U.S. weapons to Iran, made in hopes of freeing American hostages in Lebanon, had been diverted to help the Contras and

that money for the rebels was solicited by U.S. officials from foreign countries.

McFarlane, who tried to commit suicide in February in distress over his role in the Iran scandal, was replying to questions from Congressman William Boland, author of the law that sharply curbed official U.S. aid to the Contras.

Boland asked McFarlane: "Based on your reading of the Boland Amendment, in effect from October 1984 to December 1985, would any type of assistance to the Contras by a member of the NSC or any other intelligence agency have been permitted?"

During his questioning, Boland cited the diversion to the Contras of some \$3.5 million from the Iranian arms sales. He also recalled McFarlane's categorical denial to Congress in August 1985 that his aide, Oliver North, had violated the law in any fund-raising activities for the Contras.

U.S. renews arms offers to the Arabs

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. - The Reagan administration is seeking to revive the sale to Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt and Bahrain of \$2 billion worth of advanced weaponry, some of which was rejected by Congress in 1985 and 1986 because of stiff opposition from the pro-Israel lobby.

The latest edition of Jane's Defence Weekly, published here yesterday, states that the Reagan administration has notified Congress of its plans to revive the weapons sales, apparently believing that Congress will be more forthcoming this time, given the changed climate in Washington following Irangate and the Pollard affair.

The administration reportedly sees the sales - of weaponry including F-16 gunships, radar jamming equipment and Bradley Fighting Vehicles - as a means of repairing relations with friendly Arab states shocked by the Iran arms scandal.

It is also said to be under growing pressure from American arms manufacturers who are facing a drop in sales and are worried by increasing competition from European manufacturers.

The much-publicized \$8 billion British sale of Tornado jets to the Saudis, for example, was only concluded after Congress had rejected a \$6 billion package for the sale of F-16s. And Jordan simply turned to the Soviet Union for air-defence missiles when Congress scotched a \$1.9 billion missile system package, said Jane's.

Among the weapons that the U.S. is trying to sell to Saudi Arabia, said Jane's are assault helicopters, gunships armed with anti-tank missiles, guns and radar jamming equipment.

Garbage back to grime site

NEW YORK (Reuters). - Who says 3,186 tons of garbage can't go home ain't to the scene of the grime? For 31 days the garbage has been towed up a down the Atlantic by the bored and increasingly restless crew of the boat Break of Dawn, searching for a dumpsite. Six U.S. states, Mexico, Belize and the Bahamas have said no, with Mexico sending out its navy to make sure no dirty tricks were tried during the id of night.

But now, at long last, someone has agreed - at a price - to take the garbage to an odyssey destined to go down in the annals of rubbish hauling as most pointless trip on record.

The willing taker is the Long Island, New York, town of Islip, which sent garbage on its way in the first place because its own landfill was full. The town had to win state permission to make its landfill even fuller in order to receive the offer.

Islip wants the owner of Break of Dawn to pay \$124,000 for the right to tip the rubbish where it came from in the first place. It will also cost an additional \$110,000 to haul the garbage by truck across bumpy roads to Islip.

labama businessman Lowell Harrelson, who now owns the garbage, still es to find someone who will pay him for the garbage and turn it into hane gas. But for every day the rubbish is kept afloat, he has to pay \$10.

Most of St. Clare's bones faked

ASSISI (Reuters). - The remains of St. Clare of Assisi, one of Italy's most revered religious figures, have just been restored by experts - revealing some surprises including the fact that much of the body is a fake.

For more than 100 years, the blackened and apparently mummified relics of the 13th century saint have lain on display in a church crypt in this peaceful Umbrian hill town.

Last September a small team of experts, led by an elderly monsignor from Rome, were called in by nuns of the order founded by St. Clare after it was discovered that the remains ran a serious risk of total disintegration.

Their findings, due to be published this month, reveal some surprising facts about the saint's relics as well as confirming existing suppositions about St. Clare.

"We found that out of the 208 bones making up the skeleton only 57 were original," Msgr. Gianfranco Nelli said. "The real bones of St. Clare had been supplemented with fake ones made of beeswax and resin."

"The face, which seemed to be a mask, was not a mask at all but cotton modelled around the skull," Nelli said. "Seen from a distance it may have looked like a mummy but it wasn't so."

The remains of the saint were discovered in the 19th century during building work in the church that bears her name in Assisi. The bones were subsequently dressed up and put on public display at the request of the nuns.

"As many bones were missing, the original restorers rebuilt the skeleton with new ones made of wax. Then they covered the skull with cotton and padded out the arms, legs and body, using silver thread to

stitch it all together," Nelli said. "Obviously they thought they were doing the right thing but in fact they acted wrongly as the cotton helped the process of decay by retaining all the humidity and warmth in the crypt. It provided a perfect habitat for micro-organisms."

The modern restorers say they have now rectified the earlier errors, removing the fake elements, but they are worried glibble people may misinterpret their work.

"Only a few weeks ago we

ourselves heard a guide say that the body had been restored and that the lungs, stomach and intestines had been put back inside the body. How can people say these things?" Nelli asked.

After six months' work, involving a series of chemical baths to enable the mineral deposits in the bones to harden, the relics were laid out on a linen sheet and put inside a resin sarcophagus moulded to the form of the saint. The bones are no longer visible to the public.

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FOREIGN BRIEFS

27 Egyptian conscripts sentenced to jail

CAIRO (AP). - An Egyptian court has given 27 men three years imprisonment terms for taking part in last year's conscripts' mutiny and riots, the semi-official newspaper *Al-Ahram* reported. The court also acquitted 36 others in the first sentence to be meted out in the case that involved 1,205 police conscripts on trial.

Saudi groom late for wedding, bride marries guest

BAHRAIN (Reuters). - A wedding in Saudi Arabia took an unexpected turn when the bride's father, angered at the late arrival of the groom, married his daughter instead to one of the guests. The newspaper *Akhbar al-Khaleej* said the last-minute husband was a former suitor of the bride who had been invited to the wedding.

Soviet judges found incompetent in 1986

MOSCOW (Reuters). - Fourteen Soviet judges were dismissed from the legal profession, 76 were moved from their posts and 837 were found incompetent last year, Justice Minister Boris Kravtsov said yesterday.

Egypt closes Iranian office, expels diplomat

CAIRO (Reuters). - Egypt, a staunch supporter of Iraq in its war with Iran, ordered Tehran's two-man diplomatic office in Cairo to close and gave an Iranian diplomat seven days to leave the country, an Iranian spokesman said yesterday.

The Swiss Embassy houses the Iranian special interests section as Tehran has no diplomatic relations with Cairo.

Austrian Jewish cemetery vandalized

VIENNA (AP). - Vandals have desecrated a Jewish cemetery in Eisenstadt, 60 km. south of Vienna, knocking over 34 tombstones and damaging five. A visitor from London discovered the damage after going to see the tomb of his grandparents. The cemetery, about 100 years old, contains some 200 tombs.

Estonian Nazi Karl Linna asks for pardon

MOSCOW (AFP). - Karl Linna, the Nazi war criminal recently extradited by the U.S. to the Soviet Union, has requested a pardon, the official news agency Tass reported yesterday. Linna, 67, is accused of having run a Nazi concentration camp in Tartu, Estonia, from 1941 through 1943.



YOU CAN'T LIVE ON HOPE.

This is one of several Aids prevention advertisements announced by New York Mayor Edward Koch. The ad caption in New York was launched this week. (AFP)

Anti-Aids drive in NY

NEW YORK (AP). - The city has unveiled a series of ads, aimed mostly at heterosexuals and especially at women, promoting the use of condoms to battle the spread of Aids.

One newspaper advertisement shows a woman's purse with the contents, including two condom packets, spilled out. "Don't go out without your rubbers," is its message.

Another shows a couple embracing in bed. The headline reads, "Bang, you're dead." It says, "Not having sex is one sure way to avoid Aids, but if you do have sex, use a condom."

A third urges women to "ask a man to wear a condom, especially if you don't know him very well." The headline says, "Don't die of embarrassment."

Mayor Edward Koch on Monday announced the campaign, featuring 30-second television spots, seven print ads and four radio spots, with the theme, "If you think you can't get it, you're dead wrong."

The ads were intended as public service messages, which often are given poor placement by some news organizations and are not run at all by others.

To find a wide audience, the ad agency hopes to pay for air time and print space with money from corporate donors. The city provided \$50,000 dollars for production costs.

The announcement prompted criticism from both political and religious leaders. Koch said he expects the ads to offend some people, but "I'm also concerned there are thousands of people out there who are risking their lives."

Aids now rivals cancer as the most feared disease in the U.S., and many Americans believe almost everyone is susceptible to the deadly disease, according to a Media General-Associated Press poll.

The poll indicated that six in 10 Americans favour mandatory Aids tests as a requirement for holding jobs involving lots of contact with others, and more than half would take a vaccine against Aids if one was available.

Meanwhile, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has proposed that the Japanese tradition of sharing sake cups at parties be stopped to prevent the spread of Aids, his spokesman said in Tokyo.

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Remembering Pinhas Rosen

The centenary of Israel's first minister of justice Pinhas Rosen is being marked this week. Former Supreme Court justice Haim Cohn traces Rosen's career and his outstanding contribution to the legal system of this country.



ONE HUNDRED years ago, Pinhas Rosen (Felix Rosenbluth) was born into a wealthy Orthodox family in Germany. He appears to have exchanged Orthodoxy for Zionism during his student days at law school, though he preserved a somewhat platonic love for Jewish piety and Jewish learning throughout his life. He had just finished his legal studies and clerkship when World War I broke out, and he was enlisted into the German army. He reached the rank of first lieutenant, most unusual for a Jew in imperial Germany, and he was fully aware of his achievement. He considered himself a great military expert and when, later, in Israel's cabinet councils many strategy arose, he was surprised — and in the beginning, disappointed — to find that his expertise appeared to be underrated.

Shortly after the end of the war, he decided, mainly under the influence of his life-long friend, Kurt Blumenfeld, to give up the law for Zionism. But, in contradistinction to his mentor and most of his Zionist contemporaries, he did not content himself with propagating Zionist theory. After founding and for a while directing the Committee for Palestine in Berlin, in the early Twenties, he packed up his belongings and left for Palestine. At first, he did not consider practicing law here, especially as Chaim Weizmann, who knew of his activities in Germany, appointed him the World Zionist Organization representative on the governing board of Solel Boneh.

Only two or three years after his aliyah, Weizmann called him to London as director of the Zionist executive there. The years he spent in London implanted in him a never-failing admiration for Weizmann whose Zionist ideology he then adopted and always continued to uphold, and from the many official meetings with Weizmann during his presidency of Israel I can testify that that admiration was mutual.

Back in Palestine in 1929, he entered into partnership with Moshe Smoira, who was to become the first chief justice of Israel. He settled in Tel Aviv, where he soon began taking an interest in municipal affairs. With the rise of Hitler and the influx of immigration from Germany, he founded the Association of Immigrants from Germany (now known as the Association of Immigrants from Central Europe) and was elected to represent it on the municipal council on which he served for many years, gaining much quasi-parliamentary experience and a deep insight into internal political life.

Shortly before the establishment of the State of Israel, the association initiated the formation of a political party, Aliyah Hadasha, and Rosen was chosen to represent that new party on the provisional council of state and in the provisional government.

It was not so much because he was a reputable lawyer, nor even because of his name for integrity and probity, that he was appointed minister of justice, but rather because Ben-Gurion regarded the justice portfolio as of minor importance, which could, without too great a risk, be entrusted to an "outsider" — not only the representative of a small, unimportant and hitherto-unknown party, but a "yokke" with outspokenly dovish inclinations.

Having himself engaged in the study of law in Istanbul, Ben-Gurion had no great love or respect for lawyers. In the early days of the State, he still indulged a pious illusion that he, himself, would draft the fundamental laws (he had, indeed, drafted the Declaration of Independence); the professionals would be needed only for technical assistance. He was soon to learn better — not least because of the confidence which Rosen inspired in him and the friendship which grew between these very different men.

Rosen stayed in office as minister of justice, with a brief interruption, for almost 15 years. Unlike many other Israeli statesmen, he stepped down to make room for a younger man when he felt his time had come to retire. Meanwhile, his party had been transformed and enlarged into the Progressive Party; and after his retirement from the Ministry of Justice he continued to serve for another few years as member of Knesset.

ROSEN ENTERED the legal history of this country mainly as the founder of its judicial system. The powers of the high commissioner for Palestine had devolved upon the government of Israel, and the (provisional) government decided to distribute those powers among the various ministers, each according to his portfolio. The power to appoint judges became vested in the minister of justice, and Rosen exercised that power impeccably and with circumspection.

He was, however, persuaded that such powers should not be exercised by a single person, even upon proper prior advice. He proposed that the law lay down that judicial appointments and promotions should be entrusted to a standing committee on which the legislature, the executive, the judiciary and the bar were represented and which would submit its nominations to the president.

This law is still in force and has, by and large, proved itself. I mention this example of the many laws he initiated, because it demonstrates his acumen; could one envisage a minister today, advisedly and deliberately diverting himself of far-reaching powers in favour of a non-political public committee?

As Rosen left his mark on the independence and calibre of the Israeli judiciary, so he laid the foundations to a continuing codification and modernization of Israeli law. His sense of the practical and practicable, his aspirations for social justice, his optimistic outlook for a better future, and his insistence on the supremacy of the rule of law, all combined to influence the directives and objectives of new legislation.

He did not always have his way. He believed, for instance, that Continental legal procedure was far superior to Anglo-Saxon practices, but his efforts at procedural reforms foundered on the opposition of conservative lawyers. Again, too, his steadfast opposition to religious legislation, such as rabbinical jurisdiction in matters of Jewish marriage and divorce, had to give way to coalition exigencies. But he took his relatively few defeats with good grace — always with a little smile in his eyes, fully confident that eventually everybody would see the light.

It was he who first introduced the attorney-generalship into the Ministry of Justice. He insisted on a clear-cut division between the political interests and functions of the minister who was a party politician, and the legal standards to be set only by highly-qualified, non-party professionals. Again, he divested himself of wide powers, and conferred them upon an attorney-general, understanding correctly that decisions of whether, when and whom to prosecute, and legal (i.e. non-political) advice to government and its organs and to the committees of the Knesset, ought not to be entrusted to politicians. It takes the wisdom and courtesy of a man like Rosen to make the delicate relationship between the minister of justice and the attorney-general work smoothly; he never trespassed on the attorney's precincts and never interfered with his discretion.

IT WAS, indeed, a joy to work with him and under him. He never raised his voice, never lost his temper, never injured any feelings. His instructions were firm, clear and concise; but he could always be persuaded, by cogent argument, to change or withdraw them. He would listen to critics and adversaries with well-nigh inexhaustible patience; and had the civil courage to tell people to their face, however politely, what he thought of them — whether political or ideological opponents, or civil servants who had to be dismissed from office. He never appointed a new official without first consulting the people with whom he would have to work.

He had an innate sense of humour, dry but benign; and he did not think highly of the many important people who took themselves much too seriously. He was not outgoing; he kept his emotions to himself and the many tragedies in his life, and the unhealed wounds they had left in his heart, he concealed from all but his most intimate associates. His first wife had refused to go with him to Palestine and had remained with their two children in England. His dearer beloved second wife and their small daughter both died in his arms after protracted suffering; and he also buried his third wife who stood by his side devotedly during his ministerial years. But despite the many previous afflictions he suffered, he never gave way to pain or despair, and never lost his confidence and courage.

His last years were overshadowed by the now-historical rift between himself and Ben-Gurion. A ministerial committee had been set up for further investigations into the Lavon affair and had reached conclusions about the facts which Ben-Gurion held to be false. Of the seven members of the committee Ben-Gurion singled out not the chairman, but Rosen, as the target of his virulent attacks, presumably because he had no expectations of the other committee members whatsoever but, on the other hand, expected highest standards from Rosen.

Ben-Gurion may have been right or wrong about the facts; but he was certainly misguided when he accused Rosen of deliberately perverting the truth. The committee's unanimous conclusions may well have been mistaken but Rosen firmly believed them to be true and acted throughout in good faith. The fact that Ben-Gurion could have suspected him of bad faith, of sacrificing truth on the altar of politics — was an insult and an injury from which Rosen never recovered.

I SHALL always see him before my eyes, tall and robust, erect and unabashed. His stature and countenance reflected his imperturbable uprightness and integrity. His biography is now being written by Ruth Bondi, so there is hope that his memory will remain an inspiration not only to those who had the good fortune to know him and to work with him.

Bobby's boy can do it

NEW YORK (AP). — So this is what Barry Bonds can do.

Bonds, Pittsburgh's 22-year-old second year outfielder and son of former major league star Bobby Bonds, has been highly touted since joining the Pirates early last season. Until the last 10 games, however, Bonds had shown only glimpses of the talent he possesses.

Right now, Bonds is Pittsburgh's hottest hitter and brightest ballplayer. He has raised his average 63 points in two weeks, going from .212 to .275, and his three-run homer on Tuesday night helped the Pirates rout San Diego 12-5.

Elsewhere in the National League, it was St. Louis 6, San Francisco 5; Los Angeles 7, Chicago 6; Atlanta 5, Montreal 2; Houston 5, Philadelphia 2; and New York 6, Cincinnati 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
The Milwaukee Brewers and Kansas City Royals are travelling in opposite directions.

While reeling Milwaukee lost to Oakland 10-8 for their seventh straight setback and slipped into a virtual tie for first place in the American League East. Kansas City defeated Toronto 3-1 for their seventh victory in nine games and vaulted from fourth place to first in the AL West.

"To win, you need good defence, good pitching, hitting and aggressive baserunning," Brewers manager Tom Trevelyan said. "Every night it's a different component we're working on. You get what you deserve in this game and I'm not crying about losses. When you get that many hits (17) and steal that many bases (three), you expect to win."

The Brewers' lead was reduced to 11 percentage points over New York, who beat Chicago 5-4 in 13 innings. In the West, Kansas City lead California and Seattle by seven points.

In other games, it was Detroit 15, California 2; Boston 3, Seattle 2; Baltimore 10, Minnesota 7; and Texas 6, Cleveland 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	20	10	.667	—
New York	20	11	.646	—
Toronto	18	12	.600	2
Baltimore	15	17	.469	6
Boston	15	17	.469	6
Detroit	12	19	.387	8 1/2
Cleveland	10	22	.313	11

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	16	12	.571	—
California	18	15	.545	—
Seattle	18	15	.545	—
Minnesota	17	15	.531	1 1/2
Oakland	15	17	.469	3 1/2
Texas	13	16	.448	5
Chicago	10	19	.345	8

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	17	13	.567	—
Chicago	18	14	.563	—
Montreal	15	16	.484	2 1/2
New York	14	16	.467	3
Pittsburgh	13	16	.448	3 1/2
Philadelphia	11	19	.367	6

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	21	12	.636	—
Cincinnati	20	12	.625	—
Los Angeles	19	15	.559	1 1/2
Houston	17	14	.548	3
Atlanta	16	16	.500	4 1/2
San Diego	8	26	.235	12 1/2

NBA PLAYOFFS LA through

INGLEWOOD, California (AP). — James Worthy scored 23 points and Ervin "Magic" Johnson had 19 points and 13 assists as the Los Angeles Lakers beat the Golden State Warriors 118-106 on Tuesday night to win their second-round playoff series.

In Houston, Rodney McCray scored 22 points, grabbed 10 rebounds and handed out 11 assists as the Rockets defeated the Seattle SuperSonics 112-107, avoiding elimination in the other Western Conference semifinal.

Seattle lead the best-of-seven series 3-2 and could wrap it up with a victory tonight in Seattle.

Lebanon's undisputed tennis queen

By YA'ACOV LAM DAN
Following in her father's footsteps, 22-year-old Maya Hajar, the No. 1 women's tennis player in Lebanon, hopes to take her career beyond the borders of her country. Nadim Hajar was Lebanon's men's tennis champ in 1970.

Despite Lebanon's image as a country torn by internal strife, there are pockets of tranquility in the Christian towns north of Beirut, where life goes on more or less as normal. In one such town, Jounieh, Maya spends long hours each day perfecting her game and keeping fit.

She was only five when she started accompanying her father to tennis matches, proudly carrying his racket; too young to play, but not too young to be absorbed by the pros' shop-talk.

It wasn't long before Nadim became her first coach, and by the age of eight she was already pursuing a rigid training regime. At 12 she won



Maya Hajar
Lebanon's women's tennis championships, and has held that title ever since.

In 1982 she registered for Wimbledon, but alone in London, with neither coach nor official backing, she got cold feet and withdrew. Lebanese players have no chance of leaving their mark on international competitions, Maya told an Arab-language weekly published in London recently, because even in the most peaceful of times Lebanon does not promote sports and sportsmen.

Nevertheless, Maya intends to keep playing. "I don't care what I lose in," she says, "as long as it's not in tennis."

NHL PLAYOFFS

PHILADELPHIA (AP). — Defenseman Larry Robinson scored the go-ahead goal in the first period and assisted on three others as the Montreal Canadiens defeated the Philadelphia Flyers 5-2 on Tuesday night to stay alive in their NHL semifinal playoff series.

The Flyers hold a 3-2 lead in this best-of-seven Wales Conference final. Game 6 is in Montreal.

SPORTOTO

	Single	Permutation
1. Mac. Yavne v. Mac. Jaffa	1	1
2. Hap. Lod v. Hap. Be'er Sheva	1	1
3. Bet. TA v. Hap. TA	1	100
4. Shimon v. Mac. TA	2	12
5. Bet. Tzfat v. Mac. Netanya	1	1
6. Mac. Hadera v. Hap. Petah Tikva	1	1
7. Bet. Yehuda v. Mac. Petah Tikva	1	1
8. Bet. Netanya v. Hap. Tiberias	1	1
9. Mac. Sha'araim v. Hap. Acre	2	10
10. Hap. Holon v. Hap. Hadera	1	10
11. Hap. Hadera v. Hap. Tzfat	1	1
12. Hap. Ramat Gan v. Mac. R. Amudim	1	1
13. Hap. Be'er Sheva v. Hakoach R. Gan	1	1
14. Hap. Dimona v. Hap. Marmorek	2	10

Lendl playing 'too well'

ROME (Reuters). — Top seed and defending champion Ivan Lendl joined second favourite Mats Wilander in the third round of the Italian Open tennis championship yesterday — then admitted he was worried he was playing too well.

One man admitting to nothing was fourth-seeded Yannick Noah. The Frenchman was beaten in straight sets by Argentine Eduardo Bengoechea in a first-round match early yesterday and hurried from the Foro Italico without a word.

Lendl overcame 27-year-old Damir Keretic of West Germany whom he also beat in the third round of last year's French Open, 6-0, 6-3,

while Wilander surrendered the same number of games to Brazilian Luiz Mattar in his 6-2, 6-1 victory. "I feel in such perfect form I am a little worried I am playing too well right now," said Lendl.

"The best thing that could happen to me would be to lose a match — although not deliberately of course."

Earlier, No. 3 Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia crashed out 6-1, 3-6, 6-4 to Anders Jarryd of Sweden in the first round.

Israel's Dana Berger, meanwhile, is through to both the singles and doubles quarter-finals at a Women's Tennis Association tournament in Lee-on-Solent, the last leg of the \$40,000 WTA English spring circuit of four tournaments. In the doubles, Dana is partnered by Holland's Tjitske Wilmink.

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Mexican Energy Minister Del Mazo

Opportunities for closer Israel ties

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Mexico and Israel may become involved in a number of joint ventures within the framework of stronger bilateral technological ties, Mexican Energy Minister Alfredo Del Mazo told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday in a wide-ranging interview. He said Mexico wanted to make use of Israeli advances in certain fields to aid the modernization of its country's industrial sector.

Del Mazo, who is on an official visit to Israel, mentioned solar energy as one area in which the two countries could cooperate. He said Mexico could sell steel for the solar energy project being constructed by Jerusalem-based Luz Industries Ltd. in California. Israeli know-how may also be used to establish a solar energy project in Mexico, he said.

Phosphates and the agro-chemical industry offer other avenues for cooperation, he said, but only in the coming days, after further talks, until it will be possible to determine the viability of such projects.

Del Mazo rejected Israeli claims that the large trade imbalance between the two countries was unfair. Israel purchased some \$180 million worth of Mexican crude oil last year and had some \$13m. in exports to Mexico. But Del Mazo said fuel should not be included in such calculations, because it has a special status. Mexico, he noted, purchased



Mexican Energy Minister Alfredo Del Mazo (right) speaks with his Israeli counterpart Moshe Shahal earlier this week.

just \$3m. worth of Israeli goods in 1983; there has been a constant increase in these imports.

In addition, Del Mazo said he would like to see Israel import a wider range of Mexican goods, especially manufactured goods.

Mexico may purchase 100,000 tons of phosphates from Israel, and a Mexican commercial bank could soon open an office in Israel to facilitate bilateral trade. A greater effort by the private sector of both

countries would be called for, he said.

Mexico is one of the world's main oil producers, and has been seriously hurt by the recent slump in fuel prices. Del Mazo, however, was very sceptical about the possibility of large fluctuations in oil prices. He foresees a slight and gradual increase in price, but not a sudden jump. By next year, he says, oil prices will be slightly above the \$18 mark now more or less prevailing.

"Mexico is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, but we maintain consultations with members of that organization. We believe that we should hold consultations with producers and consumers of fuel," Del Mazo said. True, future currency movements, especially a drop in the value of the dollar could cause changes in fuel prices, but he added that in his opinion such further reduction in the value of the American currency is unlikely.

Mexico is included among those countries currently facing a large foreign debt problem, in common with Argentina, Peru and Brazil.

But Del Mazo says his country will pursue its own course in dealing with its creditors. Each country has its own problems, and each economy its own characteristics, he said. There is little point in trying to form a common front of debtor countries, against the creditor banks as has been proposed.

The minister said Mexico preferred the way of negotiations with its creditors. Recently, he noted, it had completed a rescheduling of its debts with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the commercial banks. In return it received credits for \$3.5 billion.

Del Mazo pointed out that Mexico is convinced that its policies will enhance investor confidence in its economic future.

Zambia breaks with IMF for self-reliance

NAIROBI (Reuters). — Zambia's decision to break with an International Monetary Fund (IMF) programme that brought riots to its streets sets a precedent for Africa.

Like Brazil — the Third World's biggest debtor — did when it stopped paying interest on \$68 billion of debt, Zambia is pushing for radical new alternatives to the IMF's standard medicine of economic austerity.

Instead of continuing a 12-year old path of following politically unpopular IMF prescriptions, Zambia will embark on a new policy of "growth from its own resources," President Kenneth Kaunda said on May 1.

Last month, Zambians took to the streets to protest a 70 per cent rise in fuel prices, while 15 people died in the riots, which followed last December's doubling of maize prices — both moves believed linked to IMF aid conditions.

But few Western diplomats think

Kaunda's new policy of economic self-reliance has much chance of success, and their doubts are shared by some Zambian economists.

Basically Zambia's resources are its copper mines — and the reason it has so much debt to pay off is that it had to borrow huge sums just to pay for needed imports when the price of copper nosedived in the 1970s.

"It is obvious that the country is in a worse-off position," said one senior official at the Bank of Zambia.

"The money from copper exports will not be able to sustain the requirements of the economy... corruption [in the allocation of foreign exchange] cannot be ruled out."

Western diplomats said Zambia would probably continue to get foreign aid for development projects at the present level, but would probably have to do without the balance-of-payments support it has enjoyed in recent years.

Diplomats noted that although several African countries had balked at a further dose of IMF medicine prescribed for their ailing economies, Zambia was the first to announce such a complete U-turn in economic policy.

Zaire, which last year re-established a fixed exchange rate for its currency and imposed a debt service ceiling equivalent to 10 per cent of exports, continued to negotiate a new loan agreement with the IMF afterwards, diplomatic sources noted.

Kaunda, rejecting the IMF's latest conditions as unacceptable, announced that Zambia would limit payments on its \$5.1b. foreign debt to about 5 per cent of export earnings.

He abolished Zambia's IMF-inspired foreign exchange auction and revalued the Kwacha to a fixed rate of eight to the dollar, up from the rate of 21 struck at auction in an

attempt to keep prices of imports from climbing further.

Zambia's meagre foreign exchange resources will now be "ploughed into productive ventures in order to reactivate the economy," he said.

Kaunda said the IMF's programme had only led to lower living standards, rising unemployment, dangerous social tensions and an increasingly unmanageable foreign debt.

African countries from pro-Western Liberia to Marxist Mozambique have swallowed the IMF's bitter medicine in the hope of restoring growth and stability to their battered economies.

But it remains to be seen whether any other hard-pressed countries in Africa follow Zambia's new course, especially in the light of Tanzania's failure to blaze a trail of self-reliance under former President Julius Nyerere in the 1970s and early 1980s.

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THE TAX BURDEN / Jeff Broide

Capital ideas

Under Israeli Law, a capital gains tax is levied on profits from the sale of movable or immovable assets, whether they are in Israel or abroad. Specifically excluded from tax liability are movables held for personal use, business inventories and the rights to, or ownership of, real estate. These are taxed separately under the Land Appreciation Tax Law.

For tax purposes a distinction is made between the "inflationary" and the "real" portions of the gain. The former is the part of the profit coming from inflation alone and is calculated taking into account improvements, depreciation and the respective indices. (On stock sales, the stockholder may add his proportionate share of undistributed profits to the inflationary gain, subject to certain restrictions.) The latter is the total capital gain minus the inflationary portion. Companies and other businesses that report in terms of the inflation-

If an asset is sold within one year after its acquisition, it is considered "real." During the second year, the inflationary gain is calculated as if the acquisition date was later by the number of months required to complete two years.

ary Tax Law are subject to special capital gains tax provisions.

If an asset is sold within one year after its acquisition, the total gain is considered "real." During the second year, the inflationary gain is calculated as if the acquisition date was later by the number of months required to complete two years.

Individuals pay regular tax rates on the real gain while firms pay the regular company rate of 45 per cent. The inflationary gain is subject to a 10 per cent tax. The total tax payable can not exceed 50 per cent of the overall gain, and the taxpayer may request that the real gain be spread over a maximum six years, ending the year the profit arose.

Assets acquired during 1948-1960 enjoy lower rates. In addition, the capital gains tax on expropriated assets is half the regular liability.

Capital gains resulting from a number of transactions are entirely tax exempt. They include: the sale of debentures, shares and share options traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, (TASE), although this may change in coming months; the sale of government or savings bonds; gifts to relatives or those given to others in good faith; gifts to the state, municipality, Jewish National Fund, Keren Hayesod or public institutions; the sale of an overseas asset (owned prior to immigration) by a new immigrant within seven years after immigration; the inflationary portion of share sales by a non-resident, if the foreign exchange rate has been selected as the relative index (excluding sales of shares together with accrued profits); the sale or redemption of mutual trust fund units or certificates; the sale of personal effects; key money received by a tenant for an

apartment used as a private residence; the sale of an asset to a company in exchange for shares in the company. So long as the seller holds at least 90 per cent of the firm's voting rights immediately following the transaction; the sale of deposit certificates registered in the name of a foreign resident who purchased them in foreign currency and which are convertible to regular shares traded on the TASE; the transfer of an asset to a business as business inventory, or the conversion of a fixed asset to inventory if the period from date of acquisition to date of transfer does not exceed four years; and, finally, the registration of shares on the TASE (conversion to public company) if so requested, in which case the tax will be payable on the sale of the shares. Certain industrial enterprises, however, are totally exempt on such sales.

Capital losses must first be set off against real capital gains. The balance may be set off against inflationary gains at a 3.5:1 ratio with the unused portion of the capital loss then set off against capital gains during the next seven tax years.

A real capital gain may be set off against business losses incurred in the same year or against assessed losses from previous years (as of 1975). The inflationary portion of the gain may also be set off as explained above, or the taxpayer may elect to pay the reduced tax on it.

If a business incurs a capital loss on the sale of machinery and equipment, although not private vehicles, and purchases replacements the same year, it can deduct the capital loss from ordinary business income. The deduction, however, can not exceed the purchase price of the new machinery and equipment.

If a capital gain is made on the sale of a depreciable asset and a replacement is acquired within four months prior to the sale or 12 months afterwards, under certain conditions the capital gain may be set off against the cost of the new asset for depreciation and capital gains purposes. The taxpayer may request this arrangement for the real portion of the gain and exclude the inflationary part.

On the sale of interest in a company, including an unlinked loan (at least three years after it was made) together with the shares, the value of the loan adjusted for inflation is treated as the contribution received for the loan. Any capital loss arising on the sale of shares as a result of this calculation will be set off against the capital gain on the loan (should equal share).

It should be stressed that businesses falling within the ambit of the Inflationary Tax Law are taxed differently if the matter goes back to before 1982, before the law's implementation.

In general, an asset's cost is the amount spent on its acquisition. However, in the case of inheritance, the cost is calculated as the value at the date of death. If the asset represents a tax-exempt gift, the original cost is what the donor paid. If the taxpayer manufactures the asset, the production cost is the standard for valuation.

Finally, the law defines a sale as an exchange, waiver, transfer, divestment, grant, gift or any other activity or event through which ownership of an asset is vested directly or indirectly in someone else, excluding inheritance.

The writer is a certified public accountant (Israel). Questions may be addressed to him c/o The Jerusalem Post.

WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Japan posts record U.S. trade surplus

TOKYO (Reuters). — Japan racked up a record \$5.15 billion trade surplus with the U.S. last month, the Finance Ministry announced yesterday.

The news dashed hopes of a quick turn-around in the two countries' lopsided trading relations and raised the spectre of increased protectionism in the U.S. The surplus had been only \$3.78b. in March.

On a world-wide basis, Japan's trade surplus fell slightly in the month, to \$7.57b. from \$8.09b. in March. It was still much higher than the \$6.85 billion surplus last year.

OECD MINISTERS agreed on the long-term need to cut worldwide agricultural subsidies and switch farmers aid from price support to income support, senior officials said yesterday.

The accord by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development came after nearly two days of talks, which also endorsed previous calls for growth-oriented policies to help redress world trade imbalances.

French Trade Minister Michel Noir said the final communiqué had been set and its calls for a more market oriented world agricultural trade system reflected the anti-protectionist concerns of the current GATT trade round.

THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT'S inflation-fighting programme, unveiled Tuesday, took effect yesterday. The programme mandates a 30-day period during which price increases cannot exceed 80 per cent of last month's inflation figure, which was 20 per cent.

The measures also include a suspension of domestic beef purchases by the government for its regulatory stocks, and prohibit beef exports in a move to control internal beef prices.

President Jose Sarney said the tough measures were needed because "the price increases caused by speculation are a crime against the country and the people."

UNITED AIRLINES has ordered 36 Boeing aircraft worth \$2.1 billion for Pacific and domestic flights, the airline announced Tuesday.

The deal will be partly financed by Boeing's purchase of \$700 million of 7.52 per cent convertible stock in United's parent company.

The announcement of the unusual financing arrangements came at the same time as reports — not confirmed by United — that the airline had entered into negotiations for the first time with the European consortium Airbus Industrie.

CRUDE-OIL PRICES in the spot market this week touched their highest in around four months, trade sources reported yesterday.

Market experts said an underlying reason for the market's strength remained the discipline among members of Opec, who have mostly been refusing to quote below cartel-mandated prices for the oil which they sell to contract buyers.

The sources said cargoes of oil from the British North Sea Brent field, which is a much-traded crude, had changed hands at around \$18.60 a barrel in recent days. The previous peak was on January 15 when a Brent cargo traded at \$18.87.

Saunders, out on bail, denies wrongdoing

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — Sacked Guinness chairman Ernest Saunders, bailed out from jail on Tuesday on three criminal charges, has vowed to expose those responsible for his present predicament.

In a statement issued after his appearance at Bow Street Magistrates' Court on Tuesday, Saunders said he was "incensed at the allegations of dishonesty and wrongdoing" made against him.

Saunders is charged with perverting the course of justice and falsifying and destroying documents relating to Guinness PLC's takeover of the Distillers PLC beverage group, but he denied the charges and said he would contest them vigorously.

"Those responsible for my current situation will be exposed," he declared.

Saunders said that he had been cooperating fully with Department of Trade and Industry inspectors investigating the Distillers takeover, and that he had returned to England from Switzerland last week voluntarily to answer further questions.

"I found myself arrested and my passport confiscated," he said. "Quite frankly I am astonished at the timing and the manner and the fact of my arrest."

Saunders was given bail only after the court had accepted two sureties of £250,000 each. One was given by Loubo chief Tiny Rowland and the other by Herbert Heinzel, a family friend who heads an international frozen-cake firm.

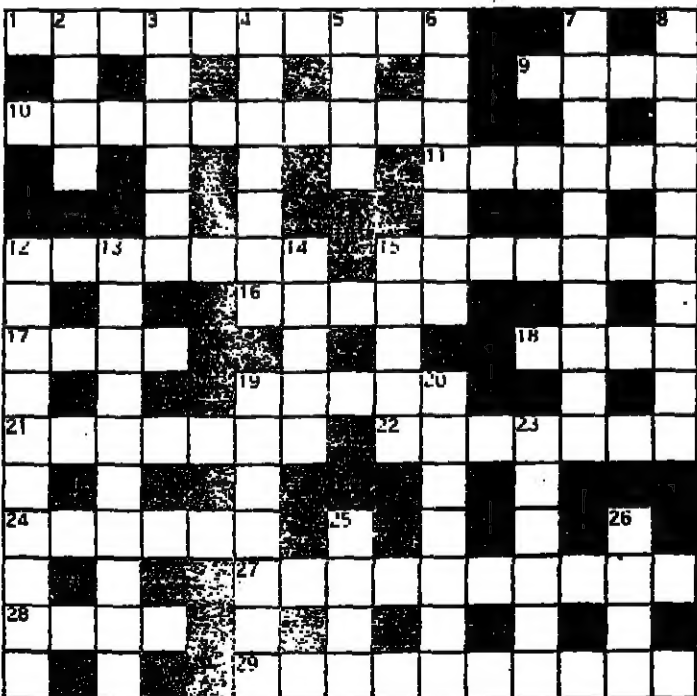


CROSSWORD

- DOWN**
- Support one throughout (4)
 - Stop and have a drink (6)
 - Letter from America? (7)
 - Father is not out to cause distress (4)
 - Prince who might make own cross (7)
 - Order one still refuses to obey (4,6)
 - Boy not getting up for a dance (10)
 - Not too dark? Agreed (4,6)
 - Anxiety of many in a lonely place (10)
 - Proverbially hard on one's toes? (5)
 - The atmosphere in a small company may be capital (5)

- Wild at having it turned into foreign currency (7)
- Makes a legal charge (7)
- Six of nerves following car smash in the North (8)
- Seen in church when Spring is over before Easter starts (4)
- A flowing gesture (4)

- ACROSS**
- It indicates I am missing from "Who's Who" (10)
 - Engage me with a plea for silence (4)
 - Expressed in a death rattle (10)
 - Metal washing machine? (6)
 - Make way? (7)
 - Settle down to make notes (7)



Yesterday's Solution

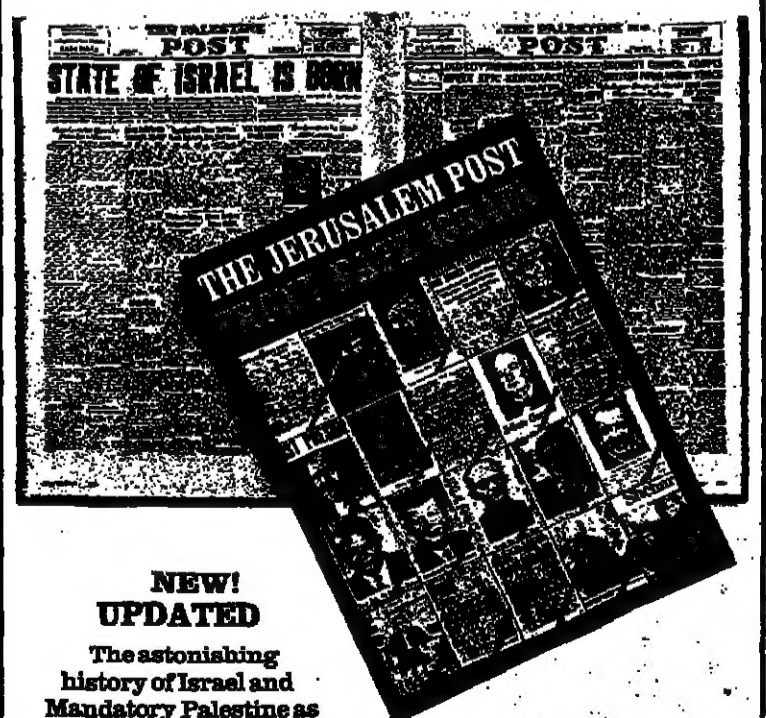
POLECAT BISCUIT
Y A H O U N U
J A C K O A L T R A D E S
A K P S S E E S
M E A T S T A T E A M M O
A D P E E O O R
S T A P L E R E V E N U E
I E S
B O S W E L L C U R A T O R
R I L I T R A
O U C H A B O U T L A S T
W A B R I C I I
S E L E B A X I M A T I O N
E L L O R O V G
R O Y A L T Y N I P P E R S

QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Taping, 5 Poole, 8 Conra, 9 Arrange, 10 Twosome, 11 Strut, 12 Crevel, 14 Clever, 17 Rotor, 19 Sparrow, 22 Clanger, 23 Third, 24 Elard, 25 Yucatan. DOWN: 1 Tacit, 2 Improve, 3 Image, 4 Graves, 5 Parosel, 6 Owner, 7 Elector, 12 Coracle, 13 Enraged, 15 Verdict, 16 Osprey, 18 Tiana, 28 Antic, 21 Woden.

QUICK CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Narrow channel
 - Ceremonies
 - Normal
 - Arch
 - Underscended
 - Tiller
 - Sprite
 - Dregs
 - Nation
 - Total
 - Hazard
 - Loss of memory
 - Pirate
 - Silly
 - Subsequently
 - Pressing
- DOWN**
- Robust
 - Regular procedure
 - Inertia
 - Storm
 - Banal
 - Plan
 - Raw
 - Boundary
 - Waterfall
 - Summary
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No fuel left

THE NATIONAL unity government has come to the end of its road. There is no turning back without either of the two major parties, or both of them, hopelessly compromising their utterly conflicting positions on the crucial issue of peace with the Arabs.

In the government's basic policy guidelines, hammered out in September 1984, those fundamentally irreconcilable positions were successfully, if inelegantly, papered over. But it was plain enough even then that once the IDF was effectively out of Lebanon, and the economy out of the rut of hyperinflation, the paper concord would be ripped apart if a genuine chance emerged for peace talks.

That is what has now happened, with the Likud finally slamming the door on the idea of an international conference as an umbrella for direct negotiations with at least the Hashemite Kingdom and coopted Palestinians.

So long as he was only the foreign minister, awaiting his rotation back into the premier's seat, Yitzhak Shamir was willing to take in his stride Shimon Peres's pursuit of the idea of such a conference. It was a monstrous idea, in Likud terms, for if turned into reality it could not fail to ensure the redivision of Eretz Yisrael, even though in the context of peace. But there was cause to believe that it would remain just a chimera during the lifetime of the national unity government.

In any case, making an issue of the conference was not worth jeopardizing the rotation. And Mr. Peres, for his part, obliged his Likud colleague by not making the rotation conditional on a formal mandate by the inner cabinet for further pursuit of the idea.

It now turns out that, if Israel agreed to it, a non-dictatorial conference on Arab-Israeli peace, formally chaired by the five big powers, could be held. It could prove a very long-drawn-out affair, or for that matter end in abject failure. But with Jordan agreeing to take part, and the U.S. approving the idea, there was also a glimmer of hope that it might succeed.

Mr. Shamir, and the Likud, saw a portent of national disaster. For in the Likud's book, the only legitimate avenue to peace with Jordan runs through direct talks based on the Camp David formula and most assuredly leading nowhere but to deadlock.

Obloquy barely fit for the leader of an extreme opposition party was heaped by Likud politicians, from the premier down, on Mr. Peres because he dared come with positive proof that a window of opportunity for peace was ready to be opened.

At that point the ordinarily very patient Mr. Peres, last week appeared to be resolved to draw the line. He publicly undertook to take the conference plan to the inner cabinet, and if the vote on it were the expected draw - five Alignment to five Likud ministers - to call on Mr. Shamir to join him in calling for elections. The gauntlet was to be thrown down to the premier by the foreign minister.

Yesterday's Inner Cabinet meeting was the opportunity for that; but Mr. Peres backed down, deliberately missing it.

For good reason, no doubt, Mr. Peres wished to avoid a vote. That would have led to a draw and, therefore, by Inner Cabinet rules, rejection. For although the meeting, without a vote, did not - as Mr. Shamir claimed - formally mean a denial to Mr. Peres of a mandate to continue his conference-making diplomacy, it could only be interpreted as an indication that he simply did not have any such mandate, and that his usefulness as a peace-minded foreign minister had been destroyed. And could not be restored as long as Mr. Shamir remained Israel's premier.

The inner cabinet session having been wound up, the Labour Party yesterday called on Mr. Shamir to resign. The premier replied with a piously scornful appeal to the Labourites to stay on in the national unity government, and continue working together with the Likud to further common goals. Mr. Shamir will plainly do his utmost to prevent new elections now, and his minions are busy spreading the rumour that Mr. Peres's main purpose in advancing the conference idea was to try to pull the government down.

Such foolishness does not deserve a rebuttal, but the government, whose claim to represent national unity has now been blown to smithereens, should indeed be pulled down, through new Knesset elections.

McFARLANE

(Continued from Page One)

involved, asked McFarlane whether he knew that Kimche had earlier served in the Mossad. McFarlane replied that he was aware of Kimche's background.

In response to other questions, McFarlane said that the U.S. intelligence community had very little good information about what was going on in Iran, and that helped to explain why Washington turned to Israel for intelligence advice.

He said that Ledeen had urged the U.S. to work with Israel after hearing from an unnamed but highly respected European intelligence official that Israel had the best knowledge about events in Iran. That report by Ledeen, McFarlane said, was instrumental in convincing the U.S. to work with Israel.

After his meeting with Kimche in early July, McFarlane went on to say, Secretary of State George Shultz authorized him to continue the dialogue with Israel but to avoid using Ledeen.

Ledeen, in a telephone interview yesterday, denied that he received payment from Schwimmer - as re-

portedly alleged by ousted National Security Council staffer Oliver North.

In the Tower Commission report, North is quoted as having said that Amiram Nir, then counter-terrorism adviser to the prime minister, had told him in January 1986 that he was brought into the operation because of suspicions in Israel that Ledeen, Schwimmer, Nimrodi and perhaps even Kimche were personally profiting from the Iran arms deals.

Ledeen said that he had informed several U.S. investigatory panels under oath that he did not receive any funds from Israel - that the only payments he received were from the U.S. government, "the standard \$200 per day fee."

Other sources said that Nir had denied making any such statements to North and that this denial was contained in the recently submitted Israeli "chronology" made available to the House-Senate panel.

McClure said that Schwimmer and Nimrodi had as early as January 1985 started discussions with Iranian arms dealer Manucher Ghorbanifar about beginning a U.S.-Iranian strategic dialogue.

DANIELLA WEISS of Gush Emunim has done - paradoxically - a signal service to her country. She took action at a moment of political deadlock, when on the one hand King Hussein has offered for the first time to negotiate a territorial compromise, and on the other hand, Israel's right-wingers have reiterated their determination not to give up an inch of the lands in dispute.

At this critical juncture, Weiss's hysterical canonade of empty bottles against Arab shopfronts in Kalkiya reveals with devastating clarity the hopelessness of Israel's position as an occupier facing a hostile environment.

The settlers want Ariel and Alfei Menashe to be as secure as Afula. Israel's new OC Central Command Amiram Mitzna explained for the umpteenth time last week what the military authorities keep saying: the armed forces cannot guarantee that no petrol bomb will ever be thrown by an Arab 12 year old at a passing Jewish car.

In demanding total security, the settlers are reaching for the sky. The Arabs outnumber them more than twentyfold. It is impossible to place a sentry in front of every house.

The Jewish villagers want to take the law into their own hands. And what happens when they do? They go berserk in towns whose only connection with the offence is that the offender may live there.

Weiss

Do they really believe that bouts of nightly hooliganism will terrify the inhabitants of Kalkiya into forcing every single resident to behave like little Lord Fauntleroy? The reverse proves to be the case. The bullying tactics of Gush Emunim have turned all the dwellers of the occupied territories - and not a few of those inside Israel - into bitter opponents of the Israeli presence.

Gush Emunim insists that foreign rule can be imposed by force on a recalcitrant community. History is littered with the failure of such endeavours, including that of the Nazis in Europe.

A populous territory which is conquered can only be completely subjugated if it is filled to the brim with new inhabitants, and even then, there must be assimilation, both cultural and biological, between conqueror and conquered. Otherwise the tension is perpetual.

The results of trying to rule another people can be seen all over the contemporary world. In African countries where white settlement was sparse, the blacks spewed them out, e.g., in Britain's one-time colonies. Where the foreign element did take residence in large numbers

MANY PEOPLE have written about the drop-out phenomenon. Many, including some prominent Soviet Jewry activists, vehemently advocate "freedom of movement" for Soviet Jews. One can only admire their noble humanitarianism, and approach to the problem. I personally envy their uncompromising position, and am ashamed of my pragmatism. Still, I feel the situation must be brought into sharp focus, whether we like the result or not.

The exit visas are granted by the Soviets, and Soviet Jews are hostages of the Soviet state. The U.S. and Israel both have a lot of experience with hostages. They know that it is meaningless to preach to captors about "freedom of movement" for their victims.

Hostages can be rescued either by force, as in Entebbe, or by meeting at least some of the captors' demands. The former way is much, much more desirable than the latter.

Certainly, those who believe in imposing Israeli or American will on the Soviet Union must stop at nothing short of demanding free emigration and freedom of choice for all Soviet citizens, Jews and

Ukrainians, Russians and Germans. They should also demand, in the name of the same noble humanitarianism, freedom of choice for the political systems of Eastern Europe, the Baltic republics and Russia proper, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan; the end to the Soviet support of terrorists all over the world, etc.

Unfortunately, I don't believe we have this option in dealing with the USSR. Of course, any pressure on the Soviets is very welcomed, but one must recognize its limitations and aim at a reasonable compromise, keeping in mind our main goal of freeing the hostages - Soviet Jews. Unfortunately, one must be realistic in what is crucial for the captors and what is negotiable. The Soviets have never allowed free emigration, and probably never will.

Not even in pre-revolutionary Russia was emigration or travel unrestricted, and not by chance did the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin dream in vain - about travel and possibly escape abroad. The

Refuseniks - refugees or hostages?

Mark Azbel

Soviets pointedly do not - and never did - accept Jewish affidavits from, say, the U.S. or Canada. And Soviet leader, Gorbachev included, allowing Jews the right to go to the U.S. would be committing political suicide and would be replaced by his own subordinate.

Thus, there is only one, imperfect as it may be, alternative. Either virtually no Soviet Jewish emigration at all, but dozens of lucky Jews a year having the freedom to choose their destination; or tens of thousands of Jews yearly going to Israel, where they would be as free (and as restricted) to move elsewhere as anybody in the Free World. I am afraid there is no third option.

I DOUBT American Jews understand or appreciate this specifically Soviet-style situation. Besides, the righteous position is always preferable as long as someone else pays the

price. I hardly believe the refugee status for Soviet Jews will be lifted in the U.S. (Incidentally, I would rather grant it to Soviet non-Jewish and non-German emigrants, who do not have a country of their own outside the USSR and thus have nowhere to go. In my opinion, that would be more humanitarian than obviously cheating the Soviets, the Israelis and the Americans.)

Hence, only direct flights from the USSR to Israel can solve the drop-out problems. It may be practically very difficult to arrange them, but it is not impossible. The Soviets are reluctant to anger the Arabs, but are as interested in direct flights as the Israelis. That way, they can appease the U.S. without antagonizing their own people.

Will Soviet Jews prefer Israel to the USSR? Yes, they will. They were ardent Zionists until seduced by the unique golden opportunity to become American citizens first and to consider the ever available Israeli option later. They will first be saddened by the loss of the golden

The only way we can eliminate petrol bombs is by making peace with Jordan. The territories must be re-divided along broadly demographic lines. Daniella Weiss has put the ball where it belongs - in the court of the peace-makers.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

opportunity. But they once again will rediscover their Jewish heritage and identity, sweetened by a difficult but not impossible chance of moving to America from Israel.

Some will indeed leave Israel. The majority will stay, contributing to the image of the hard-working, professional, outspoken Soviet Jew. (Incidentally, the total number of drop-outs should not be exaggerated. As Robert Rosenberg pointed out in *The Jerusalem Post* of February 25, 1987: "By the end of 1985, roughly 265,000 Soviet Jews had obtained visas. Some 180,000 of them came to Israel." The majority of the latter came when they knew no other option - including during the time of the Yom Kippur War.)

I prefer this marriage of convenience (of Soviet Jews to Israel) to Soviet-style Jewish quasi-assimilation at best and annihilation at worst. After all, many Jewish immigrants to Israel and America were forced to emigrate from Eastern and German Europe by pogroms and Hitler. Let's not forget it!

The writer, a former aliya activist in the USSR, is a professor of physics at Tel Aviv University.

READERS' LETTERS

WHY AMERICANS DON'T CHOOSE ALIYA

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, - Israeli leaders implore American Jews to come on aliya. Why do so few of us answer their seductive call? As one who tried aliya and returned to America, perhaps I can offer some answer to that question.

When I was in Israel, I met Israelis who were convinced that Jews left America only to escape anti-Semitism. Many openly preferred that American Jews stay at home and send money - or our youth (to fight in the IDF). The ambition of some Israeli youths was to "marry rich American girls," the counterpart of their parents' wish to go to America to make a bundle. Then there was the definition of a Zionist as a Jew who collects money from a second Jew to send a third Jew to Israel.

As repugnant as these beliefs were, they had far less impact on olim than the behaviour of Israelis. Americans quietly queue up to enter a bus or a theatre; Israelis shove to get to the front of the line and scream if the way is blocked. Patience, Israelis would urge us, whilst exhibiting precious little of it themselves.

That brings us to Israeli bureaucrats. In the early days, it seems, there was a dearth of jobs. So the founders, in their wisdom, gave party members government jobs and rubber stamps with the authority to approve or reject all manner of activity. Thus was born *protektzia* preference for insiders and those who grease their way.

We Americans love Israel, but the fact is that we love the United States also. We have, for the most part, overcome anti-Semitism and live comfortably and in freedom and safety here. We are not treated as strangers, and we do not feel like exiles. Our major concerns are maintaining our own culture(s) and our fears are of intermarriage and assimilation of our children.

The plurality of American Jews are not affiliated with any religious trend. The Reform and Conservative movements dominate most communities here; the Orthodox and Hassidic movements are articulate but have little influence on the rest of us. We observe our Sabbath on Saturday as the gentiles observe

theirs on Sunday; with rest, recreation and other activities. Like other Americans, most of us respect and support Israel as a refuge for oppressed Jews. We do not ask you, our Israeli brethren, to change your religious, political, or social climate to suit us. If you want to be dominated by the rabbinate and political cliques, that is your choice. But don't delude yourselves, Americans prefer the freedom of a pluralistic society. The only way to increase aliya is to make Israel more attractive than the alternatives.

SOL MOLDOFF
Bromall, Pennsylvania

THE LESSONS OF HISTORY

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, - When the modern State of Israel came into being in 1948, most of the Arab leaders vowed to destroy

it, referring to it as a cancer in their midst. After the Six Day War in 1967, however, Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip as well as the entire Sinai Peninsula came into Israel's possession. The intent of most Arab leaders has not wavered in all these years and their prime desire is to drive Israel back to the pre-1967 borders, thus so weakening it that it would be far easier to destroy Israel once and for all.

Why do we not face the truth and realize that we must hold on to every inch of land we now control? We are now at our strongest and should understand that our enemies will not fight us as long as they fear us. The moment we start making concessions and show signs of weakness, our enemies will be encouraged to embark on their well-publicized ambition to destroy us.

MEHDEL STEWART
Netanya.

THE POLLARDS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, - This letter is in response to letter-writer Milton J. Kramer (April 13) who wishes to hear from Jewish American leaders about "the punishment meted out to J. J. Pollard."

At 88, I will call myself an "instant American leader". Speaking as an average citizen, I will say loudly and clearly that the educated idiot got his just deserts. Waste no tears. For his duped wife I have much sympathy. His beleaguered father Prof. Morris Pollard of Notre Dame University, certainly has my empathy.

However, speaking as a psychiatrist (my vocation of the last 40 plus years), I must call Jonathan J. Pollard a "disordered personality" who suffered from delusions of grandeur and omnipotence. These delusions have their roots in early life and they undoubtedly propelled him into his tragic fate.

Serious and miserable as the situation is, it's not fatal for the two friends, Israel and the U.S.

EDWARD R. ROBBINS

Los Angeles.

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